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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

LUGO, CARLOS

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3676

DATE MAILED: 02/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/665,704	BELLA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Carlos Lugo	3676	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 December 2005.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,4,8-12 and 14-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,4,8-12 and 14-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 September 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on December 7, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1,4,8,9,12, and 18-20 are rejected** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DE 29702278 to Chang et al (Chang) in view of EP 982454 to Pryce.

Regarding claims 1 and 12, Chang discloses a container (3) comprising a pocket (desk openings) and a drawer (31) slidably relative to the pocket in an axial direction between closed position within the pocket and an open position at least partly out of the pocket.

A latch mechanism (Figure 2) has a first latch component (1) on the pocket and a second latch component (2) on the drawer.

One of the latch components has a track component disposed on the pocket and that includes a nest (at 1131), an entrance track (112) leading to the nest, an exit track (114) from the nest, and a redirector (at 113) associate with the nest and the tracks.

The other of the latch components has a follower (22) disposed in the drawer and moveable along the tracks and moveable into and out of the nest upon transition from the entrance track to the exit track. The track component is substantially fixed relative to the pocket.

However, Chang fails to disclose that the follower is translatable traverse to the direction with respect to the drawer. Chang discloses that the follower moves in an arc.

Pryce teaches that it is well known in the art to have a follower (2) that is translated in a direction transverse to the axial direction to help and guide the follower when it is connected to a track component (10).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a slot wherein a follower is slidably disposed, as taught by Pryce, into a device as described by Chang, in order to help and guide the follower when it is connected to a track component.

As to claim 4, Chang discloses that the drawer has an inner end wherein the follower is disposed.

As to claim 8, Chang discloses that the pocket has a spring (124) engaged by the drawer (by means of 127) for urging the drawer outwardly from the pocket.

As to claim 9, Chang illustrates that the track component includes a guide (Figure 4) leading into the entrance track.

As to claim 18, Chang illustrates that the redirector (at 113) includes a surface for guiding the follower into the notch from the entrance track and a second surface for guiding the follower into the exit track from the notch (Figures 4-7).

As to claims 19 and 20, Chang illustrates a method for closing, latching, unlatching, and opening a container (Figures 4-7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 10,11, and 14-17 are rejected** under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DE 29702278 to Chang et al (Chang) in view of EP 982454 to Pryce as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of JP 11270212 to Sasaki.

Chang, as modified by Pryce, fails to disclose that the pocket has a top with an inner surface wherein the track component is disposed. Chang illustrates that the pocket has a top with an inner surface, however the track component is disposed on an end wall of the pocket, not at the inner surface of the top part.

Sasaki teaches that it is well known in the art to have a track component disposed on an inner surface of the top part of the pocket (Figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the track component disposed on the inner surface of the top part of the drawer, instead of being disposed at an end wall of the pocket, as

taught by Sasaki, into a device as described by Chang, because the location where the track component is located does not change the mechanism of the lock.

As to claims 11 and 14, Pryce teaches that it is well known in the art to have a slot (3) wherein a follower (2) is slidably disposed so as to help and guide the follower when it is connected to a track component (10).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a slot wherein a follower is slidably disposed, as taught by Pryce, into a device as described by Chang, in order to help and guide the follower when it is connected to a track component.

As to claim 15, Chang discloses that the pocket has a spring (124) engaged by the drawer (by means of 127) for urging the drawer outwardly from the pocket.

As to claim 16, Chang illustrates that the track component includes a guide (Figure 4) leading into the entrance track.

As to claim 17, Chang, as modified by Pryce, fails to disclose that the pocket has a top with an inner surface wherein the track component is disposed. Chang illustrates that the pocket has a top with an inner surface, however the track component is disposed on an end wall of the pocket, not at the inner surface of the top part.

Sasaki teaches that it is well known in the art to have a track component disposed on an inner surface of the top part of the pocket (Figure 2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the track component disposed on the inner surface of

the top part of the drawer, instead of being disposed at an end wall of the pocket, as taught by Sasaki, into a device as described by Chang, as modified by Pryce, because the location where the track component is located does not change the mechanism of the lock.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed on December 7, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's arguments that the prior art fails to teach a cosmetic case (Page 7 Line 16), the applicant is reminded that the recitation with respect to the manner in which an apparatus is intended to be employed does not impose any structural limitation upon the claimed apparatus, which differentiates it from a prior art reference disclosing the structural limitations of the claim.

Further, the applicant is reminded that where there is physical identity between the subject matter of the claims and the prior art, the label given to the claimed subject matter does not distinguish the invention over the prior art. Therefore, the argument is not persuasive.

As to applicant's arguments that there is no motivation to combine the teachings of Pryce with the device described by Chang (Page 8 Line 19), a conclusion of obviousness may be made from common knowledge and common sense of the person of ordinary skill without any specific hint or suggestion in a particular reference. In the instant, both devices are capable of move a follower into a track. The only difference is that one uses an arc movement and the other a sliding

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movement. By making the device that moves in an arc slidable, will not affect or destroy the mechanism. Therefore, it is considered as a design consideration within the art so as to help and guide the follower when it is connected to a track component. The argument is not persuasive and the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlos Lugo whose telephone number 571-272-7058. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-6pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Glessner can be reached on 571-272-6843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-5771.

C.L.

Carlos Lugo
Patent Examiner
AU 3676


BRIAN E. GLESSNER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

February 8, 2006.